TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 18, 1855.

We have sent bills to such of our subscribers as are indebted to the Sentinel newspaper, rendering their accounts to the 24th September, at which time the second volume of the Triweekly edition will close.

While returning our thanks to those who have from the beginning, sustained our enterprise, we desire to say that all who wish to continue their subscriptions will be required to remit PAYMEN IN ADVANCE for the next volume, commencing or the 25th instant, as, otherwise, no paper will be sent from this office. The terms, it is known,

We are compelled to this course owing to the difficulty of collecting our subscriptions, scattered as they are over a wide surface of country. Ou friends will, therefore, see the necessity of com plying with our terms. No offence is intended t any, since friends and strangers are embraced in the same category.

Subscribers not renewing by the first of October their names will be stricken from the list.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, various petitions and memorials were presented, and notices given of the intention of Senators to introduce bills on different subjects.

In the House of representatives three vote were taken for Speaker, but with no definite

THE OPPOSITION PRESS AND THE DEMOCRACY OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Press, both at the North and the South has been signally fruitful of commentaries upon the course of the several political parties i the House of Representatives, in regard to the organization of that body. Many of the newspapers have published labored articles to prove that the responsibility of not organizing, attaches to the Democratic party, and they have accordingly denounced that party in terms of unusual asperity. Such responsibility the Democratic party is always willing to take when it throws itself in the breach to maintain order against anarchy, and the Constitution against fanaticism. What the denunciations to which we allude may precisely mean, we cannot understand, especially when they emanate, as frequently they have emanated, from Southern sources. Is it interded to condemn the Democracy of the House of Representatives because they refuse to coalesce with the Freesoil party, and thus prevent that party from electing a Speaker? If so, then, indeed, have things come to a pretty pass! Then, indeed, is opposition inconsistency rendered not only glaring and palpable, but dangerous and appalling. We think that we may take the liberty of saying for the united National Democracy of the House, that if this is the sin intended to be charged upon them, they are most willing to meet all its responsibilities and suffer all its

Or can it mean this: That the Democrats o the House in maintaining their ranks unbroken. and in refusing to go over horse, foot, and dragoons to the Northern Know-nothings, who with few exceptions, are as much tinctured with Freesoilism as the Freesoilers themselves, are committing a great and grievous sin, for which they merit a hot condemnation and a crushing punishment? If so, then is this as unreasonable as the other is absurd.

Perhaps, though, another thing is intended. It may be that they are denounced for not breaking up their organization and uniting themselves to the Southern Know-nothings and the few Northern members of that order who hold conservative opinions. If that is meant, then is it quite as unreasonable as either of the former hypotheses. Why should the Democrats surrender and submit themselves to a party which is far smaller in numbers and give to it the organization of the House. If this is a sufficiently distinct concurrence of opinion between them in regard to the question of slavery and the doctrine of State-rights and State equality, to warrant co-operation, then, indeed, would it be more reasonable that the small number should come over to the larger number, the few to the greater, and unite in effecting a good, sound, satisfactory organ

But our chief object at present is to notice several articles which are contained in late issues of the Richmond Whig, and which ridicule the idea that the Democratic party in organization will be put to rest." the House of Representatives is a national and united party. The Whig represents the Democracy as split and divided. It assumes that there are eighty Democratic members of the House, which is incorrect. It also charges "that only about fifty members attended the Democratic caucus," and asks "who and what may remark, that in 1850, Judge Douglas proposed to adopt the Missouri compromise line,

We know full well that the Richmond Whig would not willingly make any incorrect statement, and that it will cheerfully make proper corrections when satisfied that it has been betraved into error. We will, therefore, proceed very briefly to present a true statement of the matters in issue.

The whole Democratic strength has been Mr. Wheeler, of New York, who professed to belong to the National Democracy of New York, but who voted against the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and who was re-elected to the present Congress by the Freesoilers and Knownothings-Horace Greely standing sponsor for bim in his re-election. We are informed that Mr .. Wheeler is a member of the Know-nothing party. If so, Mr. Wheeler has no claim to the name of Democrat. He renounced that name when he took his new name. He refused, at the last session, to act with the Democracy on the Nebraska Kansas bill; and he refuses at this session to unite with them in the organization

acted with the Democratic party, until last year, when he was re-elected as an anti-Nebraska man, and who is now steadily opposing the Democratic candidate for the Speakership. These are the only members that we know of who have any shadow of claim to the name of Democrats who are voting against Colonel Richardson, the Democratic candidate for the Speakership.

If we have done injustice to either the member from Ohio, or the member from New York, to whom we have referred, we will, when satisfied of the fact, cheerfully repair it. We invite

In conclusion, we take occasion to say that no man is recognised as a member of the Democratic party who votes against Colonel Richardson, and further-that the Democracy of the House of Representatives are as united as brothers, and as true as steel. We may refer to this subject more in detail in a future issue

WHY DOES NOT THE WASHINGTON

This, if we remember aright is the fourth time that we have published the following ex tract from the Albany Atlas and the fourth time opportunity to deny it.

From the Albany Atlas. "A small number of members- met in caucus, and placed him in nomination. Others of the Democratic members refused to participate in the meeting, and without their concurrence, the election of the Administration candidate was deemed exceedingly uncertain. What was lone? The refractory members were convoked and a distinguished gentleman of this State was authorized to assure them in the most solemn manner, both on behalf of the PRESIDENT and General NICHOLSON, that in no event should the Nebraska Kansas bill be made a party test, nor should support of, or opposition to, the bill in any wise affect the standing of the person with the Administration or the Democratic party! The pledge was accepted. The election was

It will be understood that the above extract efers to the election of House Printer at the last Congress. The much lamented General Armstrong died soon after his election as Printer to the House. The vacancy had to be filled, and the then sole Proprietor and Editor of the Washington Union was the candidate, (the Atlas says the Administration candidate) for the vacant place. There were, what the Atlas calls, "refractory members," who would not agree to vote for the Editor and Proprietor of the Union, unless he should agree not to make the Nebraska-Kansas bill the test of Democratic orthodoxy. With this explanation our readers will readily understand the above

If what is stated in the above is a calumny, why does not the Union deny it? It has been favored with many opportunities to do so, but up to this time it has been dumb on the subject-obstinately, but discreetly dumb. It cannot refuse to acknowledge the Atlas as a competent witness. It is estopped from that by the fact, that it has been wont to hold with that journal sweet communion, and to praise it both for its ability and its soundness.

The Union denies some things-those things that it can deny. It denied yesterday-though very faintly-a whole bache of charges made by the New Orleans Delta. But it never has denied the charges preferred in the above extract, by the Albany Atlas.

Under such circumstances we must, and do take them as confessed.

A POLITICAL MOSAIC-THE "WASH-INGTON UNION

On the 20th of January, 1854, the Washing ton Union denounced those who would give the compromise of 1850 fair play in Nebraska, by removing all obstacles to its full, and free, and untrammelled operation there. It denounced those who would repeal, by express terms, that portion of the Missouri compromise which curbs and restrains the compromise of 1850 while Nebraska remains a territory. The Union also demands precedence for the Missouri compromise as fixing the territorial condition of Nebraska, and denounced any attempt to repeal that unconstitutional act, in order to give force and virtue to the Baltimore

In speaking of Judge Douglas's report, the

Union said : "He has arrived at conclusions which seem to us unassailable. He plants himself resolutely upon the compromise of 1850 as a final settlement-not final merely as to the territories then in dispute, but final as to all future legislation for territorial governments. If the principles of the compromise, as brought for-ward in the Nebraska bill, are sustained by the united democratic votes of senators and representatives, all doubt as to the final expulsion

On the 11th of January, 1854, the Union We are gratified to witness the earnestness and promptness with which our democratic contemporaries are rallying to the support of the principles proposed to be incorporated in the Nebraska bill. As a historical fact, we and to extend it to the Pacific; but the organs which now insist upon the inviolability of that compromise, denounced his proposition as a base truckling to slave power. He is now denounced by the same organs as truckling to the slave power because he does not again

bring forward the Missouri compromise.' Again, in reply to the Albany Atlas's strictures upon the bill, the Union spoke as fol-

"But the reasons for the insertion of the cast for the Democratic candidate for the clause criticised by the Atlas, should be dis-Speakership. There has been no division in the ranks of the Democracy in reference to that election. We know of but two single gentlemen in regard to whose party positions mise line. Its insertion in those acts was de were situated north of the Missouri comprothere can be any doubt. If there are any manded as a solemn recognition of the great others we cannot recall them to mind. One is

Mr. Wheeler, of New York who professed to compromise. If it can now be said with correctness that the Nebraska bill proposes to repeal the compromise act of 1850, so might it have been said with equal correctness as to the Utah-New Mexico bills. If it be true as maintained by the Atlas, that this clause in the Nebraska bill will be a dead letter on the statute-book, so with equal force could it be said that this clause in the Utah and New Mexico bills was a dead letter, and yet the de-claration in this clause was essential to give vitality to the compromise of 1850—it was the recognition of a great principle, and as such acquiesced in by the country as an essential element to the settlement of the slavery ques-

ferred is Mr. Nicholls, of Ohio, who has always compromise of 1850, the Territories of Utah and New Mexico were free and open to emi-gration, and the rights of person and property were subject only to the restrictions and limi-tations imposed by the Constitution of the United States and the acts giving government to these territories. The same provision is made in Mr. Douglas's bill for Nebraska; or if it is doubtful whether such provision is made we are sure every democrat will readily sethat a faithful adherance to the compromise of 1850 requires that it should be made The Union thus commits the Administration

o the Nebraska bill:

"We cannot but regard the policy of the Administration as directly involved in this question, that policy looks to fidelity to the compromise of 1850, as an essential requisite Democratic authordoxy. The proposition of Mr. Douglas is a practical execution of the principles of the compromise, and therefore cannot but be regarded by the Administration as a test of Democratic orthodoxy.

The Union copied an article from the Binghampton Democrat, published at the residence of Daniel S. Dickinson, in which it urged the passage of the Nebraska bill, and the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and endeavoring to damn it with faint precise; and seizes on a single expression as a pretext for cavilling criticism, and an unmerited rebuke, and as a text for a canting sermon on concessio that we have given the Washington Union the and forbearance towards the Freesoil opposi tion to the Nebraska bill, forgetting the while, that with fierce gesticulation and big voice, it declared, as one authorized, and duly empowered and accredited to announce the law. that the support of the Nebraska bill was a test of Democratic orthodoxy. But this is not all. The very same page of the Washington Union, which contained also an article from the Nashua Gazette, in which the position associations and purposes of the National Democracy were most offensively misrepresented; and yet not one word of rebuke of censure or of correction was given to the Nas-

> After its election as printer to the House, the Union says:

> "In our judgment it would be as unwise as it would be unjust, to regard and treat such opponents of the measure as thereby abolition-izing themselves. Such Democrats, as we unerstand them, recognize the principle of nonntervention as secured, but they are not satisfied that it should be applied to the Nebraska

> Again : "As we have said before, this paper does not make the details of the bill for the organiza-tion of Nebraska and Kansas a party test. We repeat, that this paper does not now assume that this bill, in any of its stages thus far or the votes upon it, constitute a test of Democracy; but gentlemen should consider well whether the great principles of this measure, which can be regarded in our party in no other ight than as fundamental, do not here, and vill not elsewhere, present what the ultimate tribunal-the people-will regard and act up-

> Thus having first exercised the power of excommunication, it goes one step higher and sserts the superior power of absolution

For the practical application of the Nebraska bill, the Union gives this view of what it conceives to be the policy intended under it. Speaking of Governor Reeder, after he had done every thing which had embroiled that Territory, it says:

"We unhesitatingly say to the true friends of constitutional principles, in every part of the Union, that no man could more faithfully represent the conservative sentiments of the coun try, or will more steadily and conscientiously labor to bring order out of confusion, than the

This emphatic endorsement was after Governor Reeder's speech was published and "Kansas has been invaded, conquered, subjugated, by an armed force from beyond her borders, led on by fanatical spirits, trampling under foot the principle of the Kansas bill and the right of suffrage."

We have no room, nor is there need, for comment.

The Stocks on Hand in England

The following table possesses interest to the manufacturing and commercial world. It has been furnished by a London correspondent of the National Intelligencer, and it shows the stocks of the various articles on hand at the

STOCE	s-Nov	ember 1.		ľ
	1853.	1854.	1855.	l
Cotton in United				ı
Kingdom, bales	905,000	805,000	544,000	ŀ
Sugar, do., tons	114,000	160.000	75,000	ı
Tea, do., pounds . 5	4,615,000	62,870,000	64,612,000	ı
Coffee, do , tons	181,000	12,500	10,500	ŀ
Coffee, on Cont'nt	43,410	37,950	40,820	ŀ
Indigo, London,				F.
chs	23,317	24,553	17,313	ľ
Rice, do., tons	19,223	7,432	9,340	Ŀ
Silk. do., bales	17,764	29,717	23,764	E
Salipetre, do, tons	3,054	7.841	4,861	l
Hides, do., No	250,000	249,000	172,000	ß
Tallow, do., casks	21,612	30,070	23,092	E
Cocoanut oil, do.,			Life and Life	B
1008	2,402	3,474	4,560	Ľ
Rum, do., punch	11,420	18.120	23,670	H
Ditto hogsheads.	1,200	3,570	3,800	К
Hemp, do., tons	10,013	15,200	20,175	ė
Flax, do., tons	726	2,214	1,189	d
Deficien	cles in	England.		

Great Britain, once so fruitful of great men, that journal says:
The great British nation is beginning at last

to be conscious not only of some natural deficiencies, but even of a temporary obscuration of its powers. We have some good painters, though even they are finding their matches abroad, but for the rest-let us see! We want a Heaven sent general [a slur upon General Simpson.] We want a poet [a fling at Tenny son.] We want a good historian—not a bril liant essayist [a sneer at Macauley,] but a man who can write a compendious and classical history of England or any other history. We want some endurable sermons [a sarcasm launched at the whole body of the British clergy.] If the pulpit just now has no lumi-naries to mention, on the other hand, the stage is not in its palmiest state. There died lately in great distress a man who could compose some original airs; but at this moment it can not be pretended that we have a single com-poser of extraordinary genius. Going lower nto those homely regions where Prince Albert loves to succor and elevate the soul of British art-in furniture, paper-hangings, ironwork, china, and almost everything that contributes to the decoration of our houses, we are still beaten by foreigners. Apropos of Birmingham, have been built in Piccadilly by millionaries. both with costly iron railings-the one, how ever, from abroad, the other evidently from some home foundery. The foreign railing is a work of art, the other is an iron railing, and no

Again, the Union says:

"The bill reported by Mr. Douglas challenges to be satisfactorily adjusted by Roger Pryor, the support of every true democrat. By the U.S. Commissioner, lately sent out.

Congressional.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate .-- Saturday, December 15, 1855. The Senate was not in session to-day.

House of Representatives.

Mr. HICKMAN, from Pennsylvania, offered Resolved, That no person shall be considered a candidate for Speaker of this House who shall not be supported as such, on the sixtieth vote. That on said sixtieth vote, and on each subsequent vote being taken, the candidate having the lowest vote, and on said sixtieth vote and on each subsequent vote being taken, the candidate having the lowest vote. or the candidates having an equal vote, shall be stricken from the list of candidates, until two

stricken from the list of candidates, until two only shall remain to be voted for, when the vote shall be taken on the said remaining two; and the person having the highest vote shall be the duly elected Speaker, provided he have a majority of a quorum of the members of the House.

Mr. H. moved the adoption of the resolution; and thereupon demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. LETCHER. I desire to offer a substitute: Whereas this House has been engaged in a fruitless effort to organize by the election of a Speaker for nearly two weeks, therefore, Resolved, That the Clerk prepare a letter, to be signed by each member of the House, resigning his seat in order that a new election may be immediately held in all the States and Territories.

Much confusion ensued, and the reading was followed by cries of "That's right," "We'll agree to that." "Stand by the substitute." [Excessive laughter.]

to that." "Stand by the substitute. [Excessive laughter.]
Mr. SAGE proposed an amendment to the substitute, namely: That the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Letener) lead off by resigning first, and other gentlemen who approve of the substitute to follow him, till all get through. [Laughter, and cries of "Good," "Agreed." Ha! ha"]
Mr. Letcher. I should very cheerfully seemed to the proposition of the gentleman from

agree to the proposition of the gentleman from New York, if he would give me an assurance that he will play fair and follow my example. [Laughter.] It is perfectly manifest that we shall not organize the House for some time to come; and it would be difficult for the people to send back the

same number of gentlemen who would get into a similar difficulty. [Laughter.]

Mr. SAGE. I am willing to pledge myself. I feel conscious of having performed my duty in accordance with the views of the people who have sent me here. Until satisfied that my effort to elect some the people who have sent me here. Until satisfied that my effort to elect some them. Speaker have been fruitless, I shall not consen o resign my seat. I am acting with the majority n opposition to the Administration,
Mr. HOUSTON. Why don't you organize

then?

Mr. SAGE. It is not my fault.

Mr. GIDDINGS. The proposition comes from the appropriate quarter. It comes from the faction which has stood out two weeks preventing an organization of the House. [Laughter.] I had a week that the contract of the statement elieve all who agree with that gentleman ought o follow his example. [Renewed laughter.] Mr. LETCHER. I should like to be informed, Mr. LETCHER. I should like to be informed, before adopting the suggestion of the gentleman, if the Democrats should retire from this hall whether the balance could elect a Speaker? As matters stand, the opposition are in confusion; and the gentleman from New York (Mr. Sage) says they cannot elect a Speaker because they cannot get the opposition to combine. My object was to put an end to the confusion and restore

order.
Mr. GIDDINGS. I will agree if the gentleman
and his friends will step out of the hall, we shall
soon have an election. [Laughter.]
Several gentlemen rose to their feet, and much

onfusion prevailed.

Mr. LETCHER. As gentlemen seem to be in Mr. LETCHER. As gentlemen seem to be in trouble, and as a majority are not likely to vote for my proposition, I withdraw it. [Cries of "Oh, no!" "That's right," and laughter.]

Mr. WADE. Let the President resign. Refer the whole matter to the people, and I'm with you. [Ha! ha! "That's it." "Agreed!]

Mr. MATTESON moved that the whole matter that the whole mat-

some days in the fruitless effort to elect a Speaker; and it is to be presumed that we all desire an early organization of the House; and it was for the purpose of testing this feeling that I offered the resolution. It is evident to me that, if this resolution were passed, an organization would be effected after a few additional votes. It might be effected to day. It has been said, and no doubt the country in part believe it, whether true or not, that the reason why an organization cannot be effected, is because of the numerous candi-dates in this body, who have not been named as such, and who, therefore, are interested in pre-

venting an organization.

Mr. McMULLEN. I hope it is not the pleasure of the House to adopt the resolution. It is of a novel character, and unknown to the House. have given notice to the House that unless an be effected within two or three days, I by and I undertake to say if the House shall adopt it we will have an organization in due time.

Mr. FLORENCE. Submit it at once.

Mr. McMULLEN resumed. My proposition bears upon its face the principles of equity and justice; more so than the one now before the House. If adopted, I will guarantee an organization. tion.
Mr. ENGLISH. I hope no extraordinary ex-

pedient will be resorted to for the purpose of or-ganizing the House. It is not the fault of this (the Democratic) side of the House that valuable time and thousands of dollars have been squapdered. The responsibility is with the majority-with those who have filled the land with the clamor about Americans ruling America, and their peculiar fitness to govern the nation. The their peculiar fitness to govern the nation. The opposition have the majority, and yet cannot organize. Give the Democrats a majority of but one and they will soon organize, because they are a national party, and will defend their principles which are broad as the Republic. I would not compromise with the twelve apostles, unless they subscribed to the Democratic creed. [Laughter.]

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL. I hope no attempt to place the House under such extraordinary circumstances will succeed. I, unfortunately, belong to a party in the minority. [Laughter.] I think the country cannot fail to perceive its own image in the representation here; and as its own image in the representation here; and as a member of that minority I shall glory in the fact that the country will have by our difficulty a fair chance to judge between the triangle in the next Presidential election. [Laughter.] I believe we Presidential election [Laughter.] I believe we are engaged well and profitably to the country by making this exhibition. If you adopt the resolu-tion, what do you leave to me and others with me o manage the best way they can. I trust the

Hemp, do., tons... 10,013 15,200 20,175
Flax, do., tons... 726 2,214 1,189

Deficiencies in England:
According to the London Times, there is scarce a man of genius in England, in any of the arts, from the art of war down to the art of making iron railings. In one of its leaders, lamenting the dearth of eminent talent in Great Britain open as follows: if Americans shall not rule America, who shall [Laughter, and cries of "good," "good."]

Mr. WHEELER had no disposition to create

any difficulty in the organization of the House; but as lately he had been held up as being an inbut as lately he had been held up as being an in-dividual disposed to prevent an organization, he had waited patiently for an opportunity to reply to the charge, and to give some reasons why he should not be "roped in," or used as a tool of a corrupt lobby. He came to this House, he said, in the last Congress, as a National Democrat, and at the threshold he took a position against the present Administration, because of the appointment of men whom he knew to be Freesoilers. He had opposed the Administration manfully, openly, faithfully, and the Administration knows it. I came hither as a National Democrat, on the compromise measures of 1850 as a finality, and on the platform laid down by the Baltimore Democratic Convention—opposed to the agitation of slavery, either in or out of Congress. In further explanation of his political course, he said he was returned by the votes of members of all parties. With regard to the Nebraska bill, Mr. Banks took With regard to the Nebraska bill, Mr. Banks took ground differently from him. He (Mr. Banks) doubtless thought his line of duty clear, but in his judgment that gentleman's vote brought the bill to a direct vote before the House. He held himself aloof, to vote as an independent representative. Because some gentlemen had voted for him, he had been held up as an aspirant for the Sneakership.

Speakership.
On several occasions he had been sent for to come into the lobby, in order to take part in the logrolling." Declining, he was threatened; he respectfully refused to have anything to do with such arrangements, but resolved to rely on his own responsibility. He wished to have the approval of his own conscience, and the approval of his constituents. He was opposed to the resolution before the House. His constituents had taken him for better or for worse. [Laughter.]

Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee, referred to a remark made by Mr. Carrangements in a particular to the constituents.

mark made by Mr. Campers.L. when the last named declined being a candidate for the Speakership, and asked him what parties had approached him in relation to making pledges as a condition o

Mr. CAMPBELL replied, the business was now

an organization, and declined being put on the-witness stand.

Mr. READE said that when the House should Mr. READE said that when the House should be organized by the election of a Speaker, the Speaker must come either from the North or the South. His plan was this: Let the North elect a Speaker, on the single condition that they select him from the South, or let the South elect a Speaker, on the single condition they take him from the North. [Laughter.] In this way we could have a Speaker. If this proposition is not assented to, we have arrived at the point that there is no man in the North whom the South will trust, and no man in the South whom the North will trust. It this is the spirit of the body, the sooner the country knows it the better. In order to give time for consideration, he moved the House ad-

time for consideration, he moved the House ad-journ; but the question was disagreed to. Mr. HICKMAN'S resolution was then laid on

The house proceeded to vote for Speaker Sixtieth and sixty-first trials, Banks received 105, RICHARDSON 74, FULLER 40, six scattering. The House at an early hour, adjourned,

Senate-Monday, December 17, 1855.

PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED. Mr. SEWARD presented a document relating to the claim of William Maxwell Wood, Surgeon in the Navy, for additional remuneration for ser-vices as bearer of despatches at the breaking out

of the war with Mexico; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. S. also presented the petitions of Oscar Bullus and Samuel Lockwood, of the United States Navy, complaining of the proceedings of the Naval Board convened under the act of Febru-ary 28. 1855: which were referred to ary 28, 1855; which were referred to the san

ary 28, 1855; which were committee.

Mr. S. also presented numerous petitions of the heirs of officers of the New York and Massachusetts line of the revolutionary army, praying to be allowed the half pay which their ancestors were entitled; which were referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. MASON presented the petition of Osmond

Peters, a licutement in the United States revenue marine service, praying that the bounty land law of March 3, 1855, may be so amended as to em-brace him and all others who served in any war of the United States; which was referred to the ommittee on Commerce.

Mr. TOUCEY presented the memorial of

Charles Steams, praying indemnity for damages sustained in consequence of certain illegal prose-cutions by the United States; which was referred

to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WELLER presented the following Joint Resolutions from the Legislature of California, which were appropriately referred:

Joint resolution relative to the establishment and construction of post roads across the plains,

Joint resolution praying that a bell buoy may Francisco.

Joint resolution in relation to the Board

Land Commissioners.

Joint resolution for the construction of a military road from Sacramento valley to Crescent city in that State. Joint resolution relative to the payment of pen-

Joint resolution relative to the payment of pen-sions in California.

Joint resolution for the construction of a break water in the harbor of Crescent city.

Joint resolution for light houses at Trinidad

and Crescent city.

and Crescent city.
Joint resolution praying the establishment of mail routes in certain localities.
Joint resolution relative to the establishment of an additional land district in California.
Mr. W. also presented the petition of seventeen officers of the United States army stationed at Fort Fillmore and Albuquerque, praying that the ration commutation in the army may be increased 20 cents; which was referred to the Committee

on Military Affairs.

Mr. W. also presented the memorial of W. C.

Mr. W. also presented the memorial of W. C. McDougal praying compensation for assisting to take the census of California; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FOOT presented the memorial of Captain John H. Graham, of Brooklyn, New York post captain in the Navy of the United States who sets forth that on the 27th of Nov. 1812, he was wounded by the enemy on the Captain in the Navy of the United States who sets forth that on the 27th of Nov. 1812, he was forth that on the 27th of Nov. 1812, he was wounded by the enemy on the Canadian shore, opposite Black river, in consequence of which he shortly afterwards suffered the amputation of one of his legs. After recapitulating his various services and sufferings since that date, in behalf of his country, he states that he now finds himself placed in what he considers a degraded position by the action of the Naval Board constituted under an act of the last Congress. In presenting under an act of the last Congress. In presenting the petition, Mr. F. remarked that it was not his purpose to pass strictures upon the action of the Naval Board; still further was it from his intention to impugn the motives of their action, or to call in question the purity of their action, it was not to be denied or disguised, nor had it escaped public observation, that in some instances, at least, they had sadly misjudged; grevious mistakes had been committed, and as a necessary consequence, serious wrong and injury had been inflicted upon many meritorious officers. The case of Captain Graham was indisputably a case of that kind. Upon what evidence the Board had acted—upon what rules they had proceeded, or by what principles they were governed in assigning this officer a position upon the inferior list of reby was principles hey were governed in assigning this officer a position upon the inferior list of retired officers, he did not know. The country did not know. Without a hearing, without notice, and without any reason being assigned for it, after a period of 45 years in his country's service, in which he was always ready at her call, and bearing upon his research bearing upon his person the honorable insignia of his bravery and his sufferings in her-behalf, he now found himself placed not upon the primary list of retired officers, which ought to be made, if it be not now so regarded, a post of honor; but upon the secondary or inferior list, which is un-derstood by everybody, and recognised by the country as a post of degradation. From this de-cision of the Naval Board, he appeals to Con-gress, and invokes the most rigid scrutiny of his professional and private life. Mr. F. furthe stated that his own knowledge authorized him to say that Captain Grayham's professional life had been that of a brave, gallant, and chivalrous officer; while his private life had been that of an intelligent, upright, Christian citizen, whose honor was without reproach, and the purity of whose character was above suspicions. The physical infirmity under which he labored in consequence of the loss of a limb in battle, although it might disable him from service at sea, instead of conand in any other age, would have secured to him the expression of national gratitude in the bestownent of rewards and titles of honor and dis tinction. This country had been in the habit, also, of bestowing medals and brevets, as testimonials of national gratitude to those who had signalized themselves in battle; but these principles seemed to have been reversed, unintentheir erroneous judgment, whether few or many, were certainly entitled to a hearing and redress. What measure of relief Congress should extend to the claimants, or in what manner it should be given, it was not his province to indicate; he regarded it as a proper subject for the consideration of the Committee on Naval Affairs; and on his motion the memorial was referred to that

Messrs. WADE, SUMNER and SEBASTIAN. he continuation of public works in the States of

Ohio, Massachusetts, and Arkansas.

Mr. JAMES gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the modification of the patent laws, and to increase the compensation of the

Commissioner of Patents.

Mr. HARLAN gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill in relation to the five per cent. in the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands in the State of Iowa.

Mr. SEWARD gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the construction of a custom-house at Ogdensburg, New York.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Mr. HUNTER, by direction of the Committee on Finance, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be authorized to employ a clerk, at the same annual compensation that is paid to the engrossing clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. SLIDELL submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

tion, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President be requested to send to the Senate a memorial of citizens of New Orleans, complaining of the irregularity of the mail service between Washington and New Or-

House of Representatives.

Mr. DUNN made a personal explanation, d fending himself from certain strictures in the New York Tribune, of a recent date, with refer-ence to his vote for Speaker; he having, for rea-

The Democrats thad made no such ap sons satisfactory to himself, generally against Mr. Banks. He had said, from against Mr. Banks. He had said, from the first, and he repeated it now, whenever the anti-Nebraska men come together, and surrender their local and personal preferences and agree to stand on an equal platform, he would feel bound to acquiesce in their decision, whether he should be present at their meeting or not. The great trouble has been, Cæsar has a party, Antony has a party, while Rome has none. He found fault with Mr. Banks for the course of the latter pending the Nebraska bill; and in conclusion stigmatized Mr. Greeley as a calumniator of his (Greeley's) colleagues when Greeley was in Congress. Charging him with being guilty of a false representation; therefore his attacks on members of Congress are entitled to no weight.

tion; therefore his attacks on members of Con-gress are entitled to no weight.

Mr. BANKS replied, defending his course pend-ing the Nebraska bill, and saying he thought that he acted right on that particular occasion. He was not responsible for what the Tribuns or Times had said; he was independent of the New York press. His constituents had endorsed his course, giving him a majority of seven thou-and votes; the largest any man had received in the political history of Massachnsets. history of Massachusets.
Mr. McMULLEN now brought forward the

proposition, of which he gave intimation several days ago, and wished to say it was the product of

his own humble imagination.

It was read, to the effect:

Whereas, the great delay which has occurred in the organization of the House, to the detriment of the public service, is in consequence of the diversity of opinion among the members thereof, therefore,

Resolved, unanimously, that after its organization, no business shall be done unless to pass the necessary appropriation bills; that the members, each and all, then resign their seats, and deliver their resignations to the Speaker hereafter to be chosen; and that to carry the purposes aforesaid, ——be declared Speaker.

Mr. DUNN would vote for the proposition, if the gentleman would amend it by adding a clause to repeal so much of the Nebraska bill as abrogates the Missouri compromise.

gates the Missouri compromise.

Mr. McMULLEN was sure the honorable gen

tleman did not make that suggession in goo faith. The issue as to Nebraska was distinct made up by the venerable gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Giddings,) and others with whom he acted. Several other gentlemen participated in the de bate; and finally,
Mr. McMULLEN'S resolution was laid upor

The House again voted twice; and the sixty-third trial resulted as follows:

 Mr. Banks.
 105

 Mr. Richardson.
 73

 Mr. Fuller, of Pa.
 38

Mr. BROOME offered a proposit on, by way of compromise, to submit the question relating to slavery in the territories of the United States to the Supreme Court, its decision to be final. This, he thought, would remove the obstables to an organization of the Houae.

Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee, said that the difficulty was disclosed by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, several days ago, namely: that he could have been elected Speaker if he had made pledges relative to the organization of the committees, or been elected Speaker II he had made piedges re-lative to the organization of the committees, or had modified his views on the slavery question. The difficulty, therefore, is as to the organization of the committees. The democrats neither make nor receive propositions for an organization. Mr. BROOME withdrew his proposition The House again voted, with the following re

sul	
	Mr. Banks1
	Mr. Richardson
	Mr. Fuller
437	Mr. Leiter
	Mr. Harrison
	Mr. Winslow
	Mr. Williams
	Mr. Orr
	ecessary to a choice, 112.

Mr THORINGTON submitted a resolution providing for an election by a plurality vote, pending which,

An Array of Isms.

Since Democracy was first permitted to exist in this country, it has had to encounter and contend with a host of isms, such as no party ever encountered before. Before the Revolu-tion, it had to contend with Royalism, Jaco binism, and Jesuitism. During the Revolu tion, it was opposed by Toryism, Federalism, Rebellionism; and since the Revolution, by Morganism, Biddle, Bankism, Coon and Cabinism, Hard Ciderism, Abolitionism, Native Americanism, Freesoilism, Maine Lawism,

Fusionism, Know-nothingism, Mobism, and Fanaticism, of every description.

Over all these odds and ends, including Fanaticism, of every description.

Over all these odds and ends, including Whigism, Democracy has generally come out triumphant; and while reason and common and P. Hanger's "Old Rye" Whisky. sense hold their place in the minds of the peo ple, the eternal principles of that system of Factions may rail and riot, but can never overcome a fixed and immutable principle.

[Sam. Pike's Flag.

The Hoop Petticoat.

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, don't like the hoop petticoat. Hear what he says of it: "A correspondent asks us to 'take off' the hoop petticoat. We cannot take it off, but we heartily wish that some of our female acquaintances would. Certainly fushion never dictated more ungraceful and seuseless mode. It is a gross libel upon the taste and judgment of the sex. Rebellion against such a fashion is simp-ly fidelity to womanhood. Of course we shall offer no apology for speaking of a thing that so obtrude's itself upon everybody's notice, and runs into nearly everybody's convenience. If it were a mere private hideousness the case might be different, but it is seriously a public nuisance. If there are not the independence and delicacy enough in fashionable society to abate it, it must be abated by the strong arm of ridicule. We are greatly tempted to republish No. 127 of the Spectator, but forbear for the present. It might be a desperate remedy, but it would be a sure one."

Hoops are certainly inconvenient in omni buses where three inflated females fill a side intended for six; and in grand parties where half a dozen ladies occupy a large sized drawing-room. But when they isolate the wearer and keep her sacred from contact with the ruder and rougher sex. In other words, like a blacksmith's leather apron, they serve to keep

Letter from Gen. Case. The following letter is addressed to several citizens of Detroit:

DETROIT, Nov. 23, 1855. Gentlemen: I have received your letter asking me if I am a candidate for the office of President of the United States, and expressing the gratification it would give you to support me for that high station.

While thanking you for this manifestation of your kindness and confidence, of which I shall always preserve a greatful recollection, I reply

that I am not a candidate for the presidency, nor do I desire that my name should be presented in connection with it to the consideration of the Democratic party of the Union.

I am, gentlemen, with great regard, truly yours,

LEWIS CASS,

yours, LEWIS CASS, [The Union of Saturday states that it was authorized by Gen. Cass to say that in the caucus of Democratic Senators on Wednesday the Presidency and that he was unwilling his name to be presented as such at the National Convention."]

The Will of John Andre, the British Spy. The following is my last will and testament and I appoint as executors thereto, Mary Louisa Andre my mother; David Andre, my uncle. To each of the above executors I give fifty pounds. I give to Mary Hannah Andre, my sister

seven hundred pounds.

I give to Louisa Catharine Andre, my sister seven hundred pounds. I give to William Lewis Andre, my brother

seven hundred pounds.

But the condition on which I give the above

mentioned sums to my aforesaid brother and sisters are, that each of them shall pay to Mary Louisa Andre, my mother, the sum of ten pounds yearly during her life.

I give to Walter Ewer, jr., of Dyers Court, Aldermanbury, one hundred pounds.

I give to John Ewer, jr., of Lincoln's Inn, one hundred rounds.

one hundred pounds.

I desire a ring, value fifty pounds, to be given to my firiend, Peter Boissier, of the 11th

ragoons.
I desire that Walter Ewer, jr., of Dyen Court, Aldermanbury, have the inspection of my papers, letters, and manuscripts. I mean that he have the first inspection of them, with liberty to destroy or detain whatever he thinks proper; and I desire my watch be given to

And, I lastly give and bequeath to my brother, John Lewis Andre, the residue of al my effects whatsoever. Witness my hand and seal, Staten Island, in

the province of New York, North America,
7th June, 1777.

JOHN ANDRE, [Seal.]

Capt. in the 26th Regiment of foot.

N. B.—The currency alluded to in this will is sterling money of Great Britain. I desire nothing more than my wearing apparel be sold by public auction."

LORD BROUGHAM .- It is said that this dis inguished individual lately, in a playful mood, wrote the following epitaph on himself:

Here, reader, turn your weeping eyes,
My fate a useful moral teaches;
The hole in which my body lies
Would not contain one half my speeches

Hoors .- We are glad to see that under cer tain circumstances hoops are useful. The itility can be inferred from what a letter writer to the Times says of the appearance of Empress Engenie, at the ceremony of closing the Paris

Her Majesty wore a diadem of pearls, and a dress of scarlet velvet, over the skirt of which was hung the prize lace, for which Her Majesty some time ago offered a premium. The dress was magnificent, and was enormously hooped; it would have sufficed to cover a whole family of children!

INFORMATION WANTED.—In the year of 1824, Martha A. Wells a daughter of Alexander Wells, who then lived in Amelia County, Virginia, and who subsequently removed to the city of Petersburg and died therein in August, 1855,) went with a Mr. Spencer from the county of Greensville to one of the Western States. She was then about sixteen years old and has never been heard from by her family in Virginia from that day to this. By the will of her father she is entitled to a portion of his estate, or, if she be dead, her children, if she or they be heard from within one year from the date of his death. Any information in respect to the said Martha A. Wells or her children, if she has any, would be beneficial to them and be thankfully received by the family. Address

GEO. W. EASTWOOD,
Nov. 27—w4w.

GEORGE MASON. ATTORNET AT LAW, Indianola, Calhoun County, Tsxas.

Practices in the Courts of the Tenth Judicial District; also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Austin and Galveston.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. P. Butler, U. S. Senator, S. Carolina.
Hon. D. R. Atchison, U. S. Senator, Missouri.
R. M. T. Hunter, U. S. Senator, Virginia.
James M. Mason. U. S. Senator, Virginia.
Gen. S. Cooper. Adj. Gen. U. S. A. Wash., D. C.
Thomas Green, esq., Washington, D. C.
C. C. Jamison, Pres't Bank of Balt., Balt., Md.
Dec 6—tf

OR THE SPRING TRADE, Gent's Hoalery and Under-Garmenta.—STEVENS, Brown's Hotel, is now opening a fresh and large variety of Gent's Undershirts and Drawers. Also, a large assortment of silk and cotton Half-Hose, plain and fancy.

STEVEN'S
Feb 24—3tif Sales Room, Brown's Hotel.

BROWN AND SHOOK.

All letters promptly answered, and orders filled Feb 20-3m REWARD.—Strayed from the Commons, about 2 weeks since, a small speckle red and white Cow, with one horn half broken off—the other a crump horn. She has a wen or wart ou her side, near the flank, about the size of a man's fist. She is marked, but not recollected The above reward will be paid by returning her to the owner, on I street, between 6th and 7th, No. 502. Sept 19

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